

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS

JULIE DELANEY and  
WILLIAM P. DELANEY

Plaintiffs,

v.

ELI LILLY AND COMPANY,

Defendant.

CIVIL ACTION No. 05-CV-10241 (MLW)

**ELI LILLY AND COMPANY'S MOTION TO STRIKE  
STATEMENT OF PHILIP CAFFERTY**

Defendant Eli Lilly and Company ("Lilly") hereby moves this Court to strike the statement of Mr. Philip Cafferty ("Mr. Cafferty"). Any testimony from Mr. Cafferty is unreliable and adds no value to this case.

Plaintiff Julie Delaney ("Mrs. Delaney") alleges injuries caused by *in utero* exposure to a DES product taken by her mother Barbara O'Leary ("Ms. O'Leary") in 1969-'70. Ms. O'Leary testified at deposition that she filled her DES prescription at Hingham Pharmacy in Hingham, Massachusetts. Plaintiffs have provided no statements from a pharmacist or other employee from this pharmacy. In order to prove that the pharmacy that Ms. O'Leary used dispensed a Lilly product to Ms. O'Leary, Plaintiffs have introduced a statement from Mr. Cafferty on the Massachusetts DES market during the 1960's.

Mr. Cafferty is now deceased and unavailable to testify. When he was alive, Mr. Cafferty was not an expert on the stocking and dispensing practices of Massachusetts pharmacies. Rather, he was a retired pharmacist who worked as an investigator for Plaintiffs' attorney, Aaron Levine. In 2003, Mr. Cafferty conducted a very limited and unscientific "survey" of pharmacists in the Boston area, reviewed approximately 125 pharmacist statements

compiled by Plaintiffs' attorneys, and drew on his personal experience as a pharmacist to draft his Statement. As Lilly will demonstrate below, none of these sources were sufficiently reliable to allow Mr. Cafferty to form an expert opinion on the DES market in Massachusetts that would pass the *Daubert* test. Therefore, Lilly respectfully requests that this Court strike Mr. Cafferty's Statement from the record.

**A. The *Daubert* Standard.**

"Federal Rule of Evidence 702 'assign[s] to the trial judge the task of ensuring that an expert's testimony both rests on a reliable foundation and is relevant to the task at hand.'"

*Cipollone v. Yale Indus. Prods., Inc.*, 202 F.3d 376, 380 (1st Cir. 2000) (quoting *Daubert*, 509 U.S. at 597). The Rule provides:

If scientific, technical, or other specialized knowledge will assist the trier of fact to understand the evidence or to determine a fact in issue, a witness qualified as an expert by knowledge, skill, experience, training, or education may testify thereto in the form of an opinion or otherwise, if (1) the testimony is based upon sufficient facts or data, (2) the testimony is the product of reliable principles and methods, and (3) the witness has applied the principles and methods reliably to the facts of the case.

In *Daubert v. Merrell Dow Pharmaceuticals, Inc.*, the Supreme Court established the gate-keeping role of trial judges in evaluating the admissibility of scientific evidence pursuant to Federal Rule of Evidence 702. *Daubert*, 509 U.S. 579, 592-5 (1993). The court set forth guidelines for federal judges in their evaluation of expert testimony under a two-pronged test to determine (1) whether the theory or methodology underlying the testimony is reliable and (2) whether the expert's theory or methodology will assist the fact-finder. *See id.*

Rule 702 and *Daubert* aid judges to ensure that proffered expert testimony "is the product of reliable principles and methods." Fed. R. Evid. 702. "[T]he trial court must decide whether the proposed testimony, including the *methodology* employed by the witness in arriving at the proffered opinion, 'rests on a *reliable foundation* and is *relevant* to the facts of the case.'" *Ed*

*Peters Jewelry Co. v. C. & J. Jewelry Co.*, 124 F.3d 252, 259-60 (1st Cir. 1997) (citing *Daubert*, 509 U.S. at 597) (expert testimony that was “internally inconsistent and unreliable” excluded) (emphasis in the original).

The focus of the analysis under *Daubert* is on the principles and methodology used by the expert, not the actual conclusions reached by the expert. *See Daubert*, 509 U.S. at 595. The reliability requirement ensures that an expert’s analysis is based on the scientific method and supported by appropriate validation. *See id.* at 590. Requiring that testimony be relevant to the facts of the case ensures that such testimony will assist the fact-finder to understand the evidence or to determine a fact in issue, instead of prejudicing the other party or confusing the court. *See Kumho Tire Co. v. Carmichael*, 526 U.S. 137, 152 (1999); *Daubert*, 509 U.S. at 590-2, 595. Federal District Courts serve as the gatekeepers to ensure that any expert testimony advances the issues in dispute at trial. *See Daubert*, 509 U.S. at 597. The trial court’s role as gatekeeper prevents “...the introduction of evidence that is not relevant or is not reliable.” *U.S. v. Patrick*, 6 F.Supp. 2d 51, 55 (D. Mass. 1998).

Courts typically consider several factors when assessing the reliability of proffered expert testimony. These factors, derived from *Daubert*, include:

(1) whether the opinion can be or has been tested; (2) whether the theory or technique on which the opinion is based has been subjected to peer review and publication; (3) the technique’s known or potential error rate; (4) the existence and maintenance of standards controlling the technique’s operations; and (5) “general acceptance.”

*Sutera v. Perrier Group of America, Inc.*, 986 F. Supp. 655, 661 (D. Mass. 1997); *see also United States v. Sampson*, 335 F. Supp. 2d 166, 218-219 (D. Mass. 2004) (identifying the five *Daubert* factors). *Daubert* requires that the expert testimony offered be based on a technique that can be or has been tested by the community of which the expert is or purports to be a

member. In Mr. Cafferty's case, his survey and other market research "investigations" have not been subjected to any such evaluation. As a result, Mr. Cafferty's testimony would contravene this central requirement of *Daubert* because upon even a brief review it becomes clear that Mr. Cafferty's survey is not based on *any* theory or test. *See* 509 U.S. at 593.<sup>1</sup> Viewing Mr. Cafferty's lack of credentials and "survey" through this framework demonstrates the unreliability and, therefore, inadmissibility of his proffered testimony.

**B. Mr. Cafferty's "Survey" Does Not Qualify Him as an Expert on the Massachusetts DES Market Under *Daubert***

Mr. Cafferty was a pharmacist, not a market researcher or statistician. Transcript of Deposition of Philip Cafferty ("Cafferty Tr.") in *Dean v. Eli Lilly and Company*, Civ. Action No. 02-CV-11078 (RGS), at 15-16, 30, 41-42 (attached as Ex. 1). He holds no degree in survey research, has completed no courses in survey techniques, and has never conducted a survey outside of the context of his work for Plaintiffs' counsel; he has no experience in the very field in which he is being offered as an expert. *Id.*

Mr. Cafferty's lack of expertise produced a "survey" that is wholly unreliable under *Daubert*. In total, Mr. Cafferty interviewed approximately 200 pharmacists from the 2003 Boston, South Shore, Natick, and Framingham Yellow Pages. *Id.* at 9. Of those 200 pharmacists, only 16 or 17 actually practiced pharmacy in the 1950's and 1960's. *Id.* at 12. Mr. Cafferty admitted that his survey sample was miniscule in light of the fact that there were at least 2,500-3,700 pharmacists practicing in Massachusetts during the 1960's. *Id.* at 76. There was no methodology for Mr. Cafferty's survey, aside from asking any pharmacist he spoke with who happened to practice in the 1950's and 1960's whether they recalled the brand of DES they

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<sup>1</sup>Mr. Cafferty's opinion regarding Lilly's DES market share also fails to satisfy *Daubert*'s requirement that an expert's study be subject to peer review and publication. *See Daubert*, 509 U.S. at 593-95.

dispensed. *Id.* at 9-10. Additionally, Mr. Cafferty acknowledged that he did not methodically document his survey results. *Id.* at 20-22, 84. Mr. Cafferty never consulted any expert to ensure that his survey was statistically significant or representative of the Massachusetts market, in fact, he could not even define those terms. *Id.* at 29-32. Moreover, Mr. Cafferty never took any steps to verify that he was obtaining accurate results from the pharmacists with which he spoke. *Id.* at 38-39. Taken together, these facts demonstrate that Mr. Cafferty's "survey" did not make him an expert on the Massachusetts DES market in the 1960's.

**C. Mr. Cafferty's Review of Pharmacists Statements Compiled By Plaintiffs' Attorneys Does Not Qualify Him as an Expert on the Massachusetts DES Market Under *Daubert***

In addition to conducting his survey, Mr. Cafferty reviewed a set of approximately 125 statements from pharmacists compiled by Plaintiffs' attorneys. *Id.* at 105. These statements were obtained in suits brought against Lilly; their selection was hardly random or representative, and Mr. Cafferty's review of them has none of the hallmarks of a scientific survey. Mr. Cafferty took no steps to verify the accuracy of those statements, but merely relied on the "good judgment" of Plaintiffs' counsel. *Id.* Moreover, Mr. Cafferty took no steps to test the memories of the pharmacists whose statements he reviewed. *Id.* at 105-06. Without more, Mr. Cafferty's familiarity with the pharmacist statements of Plaintiffs' counsel does not make him a reliable expert on the Massachusetts DES market under *Daubert*.

**D. Mr. Cafferty's Experience as a Pharmacist Does Not Qualify Him as an Expert on the Massachusetts DES Market Under *Daubert***

Mr. Cafferty's limited experience as a pharmacist and Lilly employee is not relevant to this case. Ms. O'Leary allegedly filled her DES prescription from a pharmacy in Hingham in 1969-'70. From 1961 until 1965, Mr. Cafferty worked as a licensed pharmacist in two pharmacies in Rhode Island. Cafferty Tr. at 52-54. He did not work in Massachusetts as a

licensed pharmacist until 1984 at the earliest. *Id.* at 54. From 1965 until DES went off the market in 1971, Mr. Cafferty worked for Eli Lilly and Company in various capacities. During his employment with Lilly, Mr. Cafferty never detailed DES, and never had reason to pay attention to the DES market. *Id.* at 65, 77. Mr. Cafferty's experience as a licensed pharmacist and Lilly employee was obtained at the wrong places, at the wrong times, and with respect to the wrong drugs to provide him with any expertise on the Massachusetts DES market during the 1960's.

### **CONCLUSION**

For the foregoing reasons, Lilly respectfully requests that the Court strike Mr. Cafferty's Statement from the record. Lilly submits that Mr. Cafferty's Statement is unreliable and will not assist the Court in understanding the evidence, thus warranting its exclusion pursuant to Federal Rule of Evidence 702 and *Daubert*.

**REQUEST FOR ORAL ARGUMENT**

Pursuant to L.R. 7.1, Lilly hereby requests a hearing on this motion.

Respectfully submitted,

FOLEY HOAG LLP

/s/ Brian L. Henninger  
James J. Dillon (BBO # 124660)  
Brian L. Henninger (BBO # 657926)  
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Dated: November 20, 2006

**LOCAL RULE 7.1(A)(2) CONFERRAL CERTIFICATION**

I, Brian L. Henninger certify that on November 20, 2006, I conferred with Plaintiffs' counsel regarding Lilly's Motion to Strike Statement of Harold Sparr. Plaintiffs' counsel does not consent to the Motion.

/s/ Brian L. Henninger

# Ex. 1



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1 Volume: 1

2 Pages: 1 - 110

3 Exhibits: 1-2

4 IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

5 FOR THE DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS

6 C.A. No. 02-CV-11078-RGS

7 -----x

8 ELLEN J. DEAN,

9 Plaintiff

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11 v.

12

13 ELI LILLY AND COMPANY,

14 Defendant

15 -----x

16

17 DEPOSITION OF PHILIP J. CAFFERTY

18 Friday, August 22, 2003, 11:04 a.m.

19 Foley Hoag LLP

20 155 Seaport Boulevard, Boston, Massachusetts

21

22

23

24 Reporter: Caroline T. Renault, CSR/RPR

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1 A. That's correct.

2 Q. How did you get the names of pharmacists to  
3 call up?

4 A. Yellow Pages. I went through the Yellow  
5 Pages and called the pharmacy and asked for the name  
6 of the pharmacist.

7 Q. How did you decide what pharmacies are listed  
8 in the Yellow Pages to call?

9 A. I called all of them, all the ones in the  
10 Yellow Pages. I completed the Boston, the South  
11 Shore, and western portion of the state, the Natick  
12 and Framingham areas. I still have others to call.

13 Q. So I'm clear, you went to the Yellow Pages in  
14 2003, is that correct?

15 A. Correct.

16 Q. And you found all the pharmacies, is that  
17 right?

18 A. I called all the pharmacies listed.

19 Q. And you called all the pharmacies and what  
20 did you ask them?

21 A. I told them who I was. My purpose for the  
22 research was to find out if they were practicing  
23 pharmacists back in the late fifties or early  
24 sixties, and if they were, do they recall

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1 diethylstilbestrol? If they responded

2 affirmatively, I would ask them what particular

3 brand of DES they were using.

4 Q. Now, do you have a set of questions that you

5 were given to ask these people?

6 A. No. I pretty much was on my own.

7 Q. You were on your own?

8 A. Aaron did not give me questions. Is that

9 what you are asking?

10 Q. Yes.

11 A. No, he did not give me a list of questions.

12 Q. You were informed what you were supposed to

13 find?

14 A. Yes.

15 Q. Did you suggest to any of these people when

16 you called them the names of any companies that made

17 DES?

18 A. No, I did not.

19 Q. Now, let me ask this: Before you were

20 engaged by Mr. Levine about three months ago, had

21 you ever done any market research before?

22 A. Well, part of my responsibility with Lilly

23 was to do market research as far as the different

24 territories I had. Part of my responsibility with

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1 A. Well, I didn't -- I would say a lot of them  
2 were very young people. They were not even born  
3 back in the 1960s, but of those that I spoke to,  
4 16 to 17 answered affirmatively they had DES, and  
5 everyone of them was Lilly.

6 Q. Mr. Cafferty, I didn't ask that question.

7 Mr. Cafferty, of the people that you  
8 spoke to, many of whom were too young to have been  
9 practicing in the fifties and sixties, my question  
10 to you is how many of them were practicing  
11 pharmacists in Massachusetts in the 1960s?

12 A. I would say the 16 to 17 that I referred to.

13 Q. So the 16 to 17 that you referred to is a  
14 number that encompasses both people practicing in  
15 the fifties and sixties, is that correct?

16 A. Yes, that recall DES. That was my question  
17 to them.

18 Q. Have you done any research to find out how  
19 representative those 16 or 17 people are of the  
20 number of pharmacists who were practicing in  
21 Massachusetts in the 1950s and 1960s?

22 A. I don't fully understand that question, Jim.

23 Q. How many pharmacists were practicing in  
24 Massachusetts in the 1950s and sixties?

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1 the pharmacists who you did speak to about what you  
2 were doing.

3 A. I told them who I was.

4 Q. What did you say when you said who you were?

5 A. "Good afternoon. My name is Phil Cafferty.

6 I'm doing some market research. Were you practicing  
7 pharmacy back in the late fifties or early sixties?"

8 Q. Did you say for whom you were doing market  
9 research?

10 A. I did not identify Aaron Levine, no. I just  
11 said I was doing some market research.

12 Q. Did you identify you were doing market  
13 research in support of litigation?

14 A. No, I did not.

15 Q. Did you tell anybody that you were, in fact,  
16 experienced as a market researcher?

17 A. No, I did not. Not in so many words, no.

18 Q. Did you lead people to understand you, in  
19 fact, were an experienced market researcher?

20 A. By the questions I was asking, I could assume  
21 they were probably figuring I was a market  
22 researcher of some type.

23 Q. Now, before when I asked you about market  
24 research, you told me about working for Lilly. Have

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1 you ever done any course work at any institution

2 about market research?

3 A. Any what?

4 Q. Course work.

5 A. Horse work?

6 Q. Course work.

7 A. Course work?

8 Q. Have you taken any courses in market

9 research?

10 A. Well, I had one year out in Indianapolis

11 working for Eli Lilly in marketing and one year of

12 market research in marketing plans.

13 Q. We will come to that.

14 I take it your duties in Indianapolis in

15 1972 --

16 A. Correct.

17 Q. -- did not involve doing market research for

18 a particular --

19 MR. LEVINE: I'm going to object. He

20 just said that it did.

21 MR. DILLON: Well, I'm now asking him --

22 A. I did market research for both Keflin and

23 Keflex in 1972. Those were two products I was

24 responsible for.

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1 Q. Well, we will come to sales. Let's focus on  
2 your market research.

3 A. That I was doing for Mr. Levine, no, I did  
4 not.

5 MR. LEVINE: I think he did some market  
6 research for Lilly ongoing through some old  
7 prescriptions.

8 THE WITNESS: That's what I was trying  
9 to get out, but Jim doesn't want to hear that yet.

10 MR. DILLON: I'm talking about the  
11 market research in the last three months.

12 THE WITNESS: I was trying to get to  
13 that, Aaron, but Jim doesn't want to hear it.

14 Q. That's not true. I want to keep this in  
15 order so I can follow what we are doing.

16 A. Okay.

17 Q. What sort of notes do you have about the  
18 conversations that you have had?

19 A. Just whether or not the pharmacists had a  
20 recollection of the DES and what brand he used.

21 Q. Now, when you asked him about recollection of  
22 DES, what do you say? What exactly do you say to  
23 them?

24 A. If they said yes, they were practicing

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1 pharmacy back in the early sixties rather than the  
2 late fifties, I would ask them if they recalled  
3 diethylstilbestrol. If they answered in the  
4 affirmative, I would ask what manufacturers they  
5 carried.

6 Q. And would you ask them what manufacturers  
7 they carried in 1954 or in 1961?

8 A. I said late fifties or early sixties. I  
9 didn't go back to 1954, but I would say late fifties  
10 or early sixties.

11 Q. When you say "late fifties," what do you  
12 mean?

13 A. '58, '59 -- '57, '58, '59.

14 Q. Okay. Did you ask these people the  
15 wholesalers from which they purchased their drug?

16 A. Some of them volunteered that information.  
17 For example, here in Boston, the big wholesalers  
18 were Daley, McKesson and Gilman.

19 Q. Did you ask the people that you spoke to in  
20 your market research about the wholesalers?

21 A. Some of them volunteered that information. I  
22 didn't specifically ask.

23 Q. If they volunteered the information, did you  
24 make notes about that?



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1 A. On some of them I did, yes.

2 Q. And some of them you didn't, is that right?

3 A. If they mentioned a wholesaler, I probably  
4 wrote it down.

5 Q. So in addition to the list of 16 or 17  
6 pharmacists, you have got some notes that you took  
7 on these conversations, is that correct?

8 A. Not extensive notes, but, you know, if they  
9 have used DES, what brand it was. That was the  
10 basis of my conversations with them, and for four or  
11 five I found out wholesalers.

12 Q. You think four or five, they told you of the  
13 wholesalers?

14 A. I believe so. I didn't ask specifically what  
15 wholesaler. They said it. That was not part of my  
16 agenda.

17 Q. Did you ask these pharmacists if they  
18 purchased drugs directly from any pharmaceutical  
19 companies?

20 A. In the case of Lilly, they could not purchase  
21 directly.

22 Q. I knew that, but I'm wondering if in your  
23 interviews you asked the pharmacists you spoke to if  
24 they purchased drugs directly from any

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1 Q. Okay. Had you seen an earlier version of the  
2 report before July 14th?

3 MR. LEVINE: I believe there is a June  
4 9th report.

5 A. There was one. There was one. I made  
6 corrections on that. This is the final copy.

7 MR. LEVINE: I think there is an earlier  
8 report.

9 MR. DILLON: Okay. I will also ask for  
10 the June 9th report.

11 (Document(s)/information request.)

12 Q. Now, before we go into Exhibits 1 and 2 in  
13 any more detail, I have a lot of questions, but  
14 turning back to your market research, did you make  
15 any reference to any statistician or any other  
16 professional help in determining whether the sample  
17 that you had of 16 or 17 pharmacists was of  
18 sufficient size to make some real conclusions about  
19 the nature of the market for DES in Massachusetts in  
20 the fifties and sixties?

21 A. Out of probably 200 pharmacists I called, so  
22 16, so roughly 8 percent of the pharmacists I spoke  
23 to were around back in the late fifties or early  
24 sixties, so what number is statistically

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1 significant? Is 8 percent significant?

2 Q. That's my question to you.

3 A. I would think that it would be significant.

4 Q. You think 8 percent would be statistically  
5 significant?

6 A. I think so. I am not a statistician.

7 Q. When you say you think so, what is it based  
8 on?

9 A. Just the fact it's 8 percent, 8 percent of  
10 the population I spoke to.

11 Q. 8 percent of the population you spoke to was  
12 there. What is 16 out of 900, the number of  
13 pharmacists that might have been practicing in the  
14 fifties and sixties?

15 A. Out of 900?

16 Q. Yeah.

17 A. That would be about 1.8 percent probably. I  
18 don't have a calculator.

19 Q. Do you think that would be a significant  
20 enough number that you could draw conclusions you  
21 could rely on from 1.8 percent?

22 A. 16 out of 900 would not be nearly as  
23 significant as 16 out of 200.

24 Q. Okay. Well, Mr. Cafferty, you understand

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1 that the 200 that you called are pharmacists who  
2 were practicing in pharmacy in Massachusetts in the  
3 year 2003?

4 A. Correct.

5 Q. Is that correct?

6 A. Correct.

7 Q. So the relevant population that you want to  
8 find out about are pharmacists who were practicing  
9 in the 1950s and sixties, isn't that right?

10 A. Correct.

11 Q. So the relevant number then is really 16 out  
12 of the 600 to 900 pharmacists that were practicing  
13 in Massachusetts then, isn't that right?

14 A. However, I have not called 600 pharmacies  
15 yet. I probably will when I conclude my market  
16 research because I still have quite a bit of the  
17 state to call.

18 Q. But at present you agree then that the number  
19 of responses you got is not a statistically  
20 significant representation of the pharmacists who  
21 were, in fact, practicing in the fifties and  
22 sixties?

23 MR. LEVINE: I object. That's not what  
24 he said.

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1 MR. DILLON: If it's not what he said --

2 MR. LEVINE: He is not a statistician.

3 A. That's what I said.

4 Q. You are not a statistician?

5 A. That's what I said.

6 Q. You have no idea whether 16 out of 900 is  
7 adequate or not?

8 A. I'm not sure if that is a significant number.

9 I'm not a statistician. I'm a market researcher and  
10 a pharmacist.

11 Q. Have you made -- have you dealt with anybody  
12 who could help you to find out if the 16 you got  
13 are, in fact, a representative group from the  
14 pharmacists that were practicing in the 1950s and  
15 1960s?

16 A. Have I? I have not dealt with anybody yet,  
17 but I'm sure I could find a statistician that could  
18 tell me if it was a significant number.

19 Q. Do you intend to do that?

20 MR. LEVINE: It wouldn't be his  
21 intention. It would be my intention, and we intend  
22 to do that.

23 MR. DILLON: Okay.

24 Q. In addition to just the numbers of

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1 Q. But with respect to the market research you  
2 have done, I take it you haven't made any inquiry as  
3 to whether the DES that those pharmacists remember  
4 were 5 and 25 or not, is that right?

5 A. Correct.

6 Q. So as far as your market research goes, they  
7 could have been talking about any dosage of DES,  
8 isn't that right?

9 A. They could have been. However, I suspect  
10 it's primarily the 5 and 25.

11 Q. But that's your suspicion, is that right?

12 A. Right. Only my own market research.

13 Q. If I wanted to cross-check what you have done  
14 so I could try and figure out if, in fact, what you  
15 have done is recorded accurately, how would I do  
16 that?

17 A. I suspect you would have to call the same  
18 pharmacists I called and talk to the same people I  
19 talked to. I will send you that list.

20 Q. Okay. Is there anything else I would need to  
21 do to know what questions you asked?

22 A. I have told you basically the kinds of  
23 questions I have asked. I have identified myself,  
24 told them I was doing some market research, inquired

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1 if they were practicing in the late fifties or

2 sixties, and if they had been, do they recall what

3 kind of diethylstilbestrol they dispensed?

4 Q. Okay. Do you know if you have an error rate

5 in the methodology you have used for your market

6 research, plus or minus?

7 A. I can only go on what these pharmacists told

8 me. As far as error rate, I would have to say my

9 information is 100 percent accurate. Why would they

10 lie to me?

11 Q. They may not lie to you. Do you know if

12 they, in fact, are accurate in their recollections?

13 A. For the most part. If they said they have

14 been practicing during that time period, when I

15 asked them what brands of DES they used, they

16 responded spontaneously, immediately that it was

17 Lilly.

18 Q. Do you intend to publish the market research

19 that you have done?

20 A. Publish it in a journal?

21 Q. Anyplace.

22 A. I have no intention of publishing unless

23 Aaron does. I'm not a publicist.

24 Q. What are the steps you are going to take next

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1 Q. Mr. Cafferty, I have a limited amount of  
2 time. I'm not sure I am done with the methodology  
3 that you are using, but let me move on because I  
4 want to cover some things in this limited window of  
5 two hours. Let me ask you about your educational  
6 background.

7 A. Okay.

8 Q. I take it that you graduated from high school  
9 in 1957, is that correct?

10 A. Correct.

11 Q. What high school was that?

12 A. LaSalle Academy, Providence, Rhode Island.

13 Q. Now, when you were in LaSalle Academy in  
14 Providence, Rhode Island, what courses did you take?

15 A. I was in the science curriculum, so biology,  
16 chemistry, I think zoology. It was a science  
17 curriculum, whatever that entailed. I didn't have  
18 any kind of typing. I missed out on that stuff,  
19 unfortunately.

20 Q. And I understand you then went to pharmacy  
21 school --

22 A. Yes.

23 Q. -- at the University of Rhode Island?

24 A. Right.



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1 Q. Is that right?

2 A. Right.

3 Q. You graduated in 1961?

4 A. Correct.

5 Q. Okay.

6 A. I was going to say the first year I started  
7 down at the University of Rhode Island was 1957.  
8 That was the first year I was at URI. I went to the  
9 Providence College of Pharmacy in Providence. Back  
10 then a person starting pharmacy school, more than  
11 likely his father owned a pharmacy, so four years  
12 later he graduated and became a pharmacist. When I  
13 started back in '57, 27 of us started my freshman  
14 year, and at the end of four years only three out of  
15 27 graduated. Another five or six stayed on for an  
16 additional year. I felt very good about that.

17 Q. Okay. Do I take it then that you got a  
18 license as a pharmacist in 1961, is that right?

19 A. Correct.

20 Q. And that would have been a license in the  
21 State of Rhode Island, is that correct?

22 A. Right.

23 Q. Do I understand correctly that until you were  
24 a licensed pharmacist, you were not allowed to fill

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1 Q. Where did you do your active duty?

2 A. Fort Dix for basic training and Fort Sam

3 Houston in Texas for my medical training.

4 Q. You said for your medical training?

5 A. I was a corpsman. I spent about a year and a

6 half in the Army and transferred to the Air National

7 Guard, and I spent one summer in Camp Drum, New

8 York. I was in the Howitzer Battalion. I

9 transferred to the National Guard, basically, Otis

10 Air Force Base, which was a lot better than Camp

11 Drum, New York.

12 Q. And when you finished your active duty, did

13 you go back to the Thorpe store?

14 A. Yes, I did.

15 Q. So basically from 1961, when you graduated,

16 to 1965 punctuated by approximately a year of

17 active --

18 A. Six months.

19 Q. -- active duty --

20 A. Yeah.

21 Q. -- you were at the Thorpe store in East

22 Greenwich?

23 A. That's right. I also worked part time at

24 Ivey Apothecary in Providence.

00053

1 Q. You have to tell me that again.

2 A. I worked at I V O R Y Apothecary. Actually,

3 it's I V E Y, because it was close to Brown

4 University.

5 Q. So this is after you completed active duty?

6 A. Yes.

7 Q. Sometime between '62 and '65 you worked part

8 time at Ivey Pharmacy?

9 A. Yes.

10 Q. This was when you were a pharmacist?

11 A. Yes.

12 Q. So you were filling prescriptions there?

13 A. Yes.

14 Q. How many hours did you work at the Ivey

15 Pharmacy?

16 A. Probably 15 to 20 hours a week. I was

17 getting ready to get married and wanted some money.

18 And another 40 at Thorpe.

19 Q. You worked 40 hours --

20 A. 40 or 42.

21 Q. At Thorpe?

22 A. Yeah.

23 Q. In 1965 you applied to Lilly to become a

24 sales rep, is that right?

00054

1 A. Yeah.

2 Q. Now, up until 1965 I take it from what you  
3 said that you had no experience in any pharmacies  
4 outside of the Thorpe Pharmacy and part time at the  
5 Ivey Pharmacy, is that right?

6 A. Correct.

7 Q. And you had no experience in any pharmacies  
8 in Massachusetts at that point, is that correct?

9 A. Correct. I was not licensed in Massachusetts  
10 at that time.

11 Q. Did you become licensed in Massachusetts?

12 A. Yes, I did. I would say probably about 1978  
13 when I came back from Florida, the reason being  
14 while I was employed by Eli Lilly, even though I was  
15 a pharmacist, I did not work part time in the  
16 pharmacy. I probably got licensed in Massachusetts  
17 in -- 1984 is when I left Lilly, so 1984 is when I  
18 became licensed. I could not work part time.

19 Q. I'm sorry. What you are saying is while you  
20 worked for Lilly, you worked for Lilly and didn't do  
21 any pharmacy work, is that right?

22 A. Correct. It was against company policy.

23 Q. And you believe you were licensed in  
24 Massachusetts in about 1984?

00065

1 new drug came out, we would ship a bottle to the  
2 pharmacy or whatever a new drug shipment or  
3 something like that. Most pharmacies would sign it.  
4 If the drug didn't move the first three months, we  
5 told them we would take it back, so they had very  
6 little invested.

7 Q. Okay. Now, with respect to -- this is 1965  
8 when you first started. I take it that you were not  
9 detailing DES or diethylstilbestrol --

10 A. No.

11 Q. -- is that right?

12 A. No.

13 Q. Did you have any information about DES or  
14 diethylstilbestrol?

15 A. No. I knew Lilly made it. I knew what it  
16 was used for, but we never detailed it.

17 Q. Okay.

18 A. I never discussed it with the physician.

19 Q. And in fact, the doctors that you were seeing  
20 were not likely OB/GYNs?

21 A. Some were OB/GYNs, but for the most part they  
22 were general practitioners and internal medicine.

23 Q. But you didn't discuss DES with them?

24 A. No.

00068

1 A. Correct.

2 Q. And to whom did you call the order in?

3 A. Back then McKesson was the only one.

4 McKesson was the only one in Rhode Island, and in

5 Massachusetts you had Gilman Brothers, Daley. It

6 was Gilman Brothers in Massachusetts, McKesson.

7 Q. So you are saying that those are wholesalers

8 that dealt with Lilly products, is that correct?

9 A. Correct.

10 Q. There were many other wholesalers, were there

11 not?

12 A. Yes. For example, in Rhode Island there was

13 McKesson and Providence Wholesale. Providence

14 Wholesale could not carry the Lilly line because

15 they were a cooperative wholesaler, and Lilly has in

16 their bylaws that they could not sell to a

17 cooperative wholesaler.

18 Q. If a pharmacy in Rhode Island was dealing

19 with Providence Wholesale Drug, they wouldn't be

20 able to get a Lilly product?

21 A. Not until about 1968 or '69, I think, for

22 Providence Wholesale.

23 MR. LEVINE: When you say they ordered

24 their DES from Providence --

00076

1 Q. Your view would be that there would be, you  
2 know, 2,500 to 3,700 or so pharmacists in  
3 Massachusetts, is that right?

4 A. That's what the numbers are saying, yeah.

5 Q. And having said that, that's what you -- so  
6 in 1965 basically from your observation of the  
7 territory that you had in around Fall River, your  
8 guess would be we are looking at 2,500 to 3,700  
9 pharmacists practicing in Massachusetts in '65, is  
10 that correct?

11 A. Correct.

12 Q. Now, let's go back to north of Massachusetts.  
13 How many internal medicine specialists did you deal  
14 with?

15 A. I would say approximately 200.

16 Q. What hospitals did you deal with?

17 A. Salem. Let's see. There was a hospital in  
18 Stoneham. It wasn't New England Medical. The  
19 Seventh Day Adventist Hospital. I don't recall the  
20 name of it. Malden Hospital; Milford Hospital; I  
21 guess it was a hospital in Peabody. I think it was  
22 St. John's. Just about every town had its own  
23 hospital. I would call on all of those hospitals.

24 Q. Okay. And it's clear that you were not

00077

1 detailing DES at that point?

2 A. No, I was not.

3 Q. In fact, Lilly never detailed DES?

4 A. Not while I was employed, no. Not since 1965  
5 on.

6 Q. Okay. These specialists in internal medicine  
7 would not be expected to be prescribing DES, would  
8 they?

9 A. No, they did not.

10 Q. So you didn't have any conversation with them  
11 about that?

12 A. No. I never detailed DES at all in my  
13 career.

14 Q. Okay. When you went to the hospitals, you  
15 were concerned with the particular drugs you were  
16 detailing, is that correct?

17 A. Correct.

18 Q. And you weren't concerned with DES?

19 A. No. Back then, you know, when I was north of  
20 Boston, I was concerned primarily with Keflin and  
21 Loridine in the hospitals and the Darvocet or Darvon  
22 compound.

23 Q. I didn't hear.

24 A. I was primarily concerned with Keflin,



00084

1 A. Yes.

2 Q. And not dealing with any retail pharmacies?

3 A. Right.

4 Q. And in 1971 to '72 you were in Boston not

5 dealing with any retail pharmacies, is that right?

6 A. Correct.

7 Q. I do have a number of questions to ask about

8 this, but I do need to go through some parts of your

9 statement that we marked as Exhibit 1. Having gone

10 through -- I'm sorry. We were summing up about

11 where you have been. Through all of this time up

12 until 1972 you didn't make any notes or observations

13 about, written observations -- I'm sorry -- written

14 observations or notes about diethylstilbestrol?

15 A. Correct.

16 Q. And that was not a focus of your interest, is

17 that right?

18 A. No.

19 Q. In fact, it's something you didn't pay any

20 attention to at all, is that correct?

21 A. Correct. We were not detailing it.

22 Q. So let's turn to your statement, Exhibit 1.

23 Now, first of all, would you say that this statement

24 of Philip Cafferty, would you say these are in your

00105

1 A. Correct.

2 Q. That's the sole basis on which you say it's a  
3 98 percent certainty?

4 A. Right.

5 MR. LEVINE: I don't think he told you  
6 about the statements from other pharmacists.

7 Q. Did you help to get those statements from  
8 other pharmacists?

9 A. The 200 that I have, but Aaron has some  
10 statements in his office.

11 Q. And those are ones you looked at?

12 A. Yes.

13 Q. You treated each of those statements as if  
14 they were accurate?

15 A. Absolutely.

16 Q. And you assumed they were reliable and you  
17 could base your conclusions on those?

18 A. Yes, I did.

19 Q. What, if anything, did you do to satisfy  
20 yourself that those statements did reflect the  
21 accurate recollection of the pharmacists involved?

22 A. I have certainly put my trust and faith in  
23 Aaron Levine's judgment. He has good judgment.

24 Q. What, if anything, have you done to determine

00106

1 whether the memories of these pharmacists as  
2 reflected in those statements actually reflect  
3 what the purchasing or prescribing practices were  
4 back in the fifties and sixties?

5 A. I have done nothing.

6 Q. You just relied on the statements?

7 A. Correct.

8 Q. Those came to you from Mr. Levine?

9 A. Correct.

10 Q. Mr. Cafferty, are you aware of any efforts  
11 that experts, courts and experts have done to try  
12 and determine --

13 A. Who?

14 Q. Courts and experts have done to try and find  
15 out about the relative share of the market that  
16 different companies had in DES?

17 A. No, I am not.

18 Q. Okay. Are you aware that there was a trial  
19 about the relative market shares of DES that was  
20 conducted in California?

21 A. No, I am not.

22 Q. You didn't review any of the material there?

23 A. No.

24 Q. And if, in fact, it turned out that the